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(71) Applicant: SAMSUNG ELECTRONICS CO., LTD [KR/KR]; 416, Maetan-dong, Paldal-gu, Suwon-shi, Kyungki-do 442-370 (KR).

(72) Inventors: HWANG, Sung-Oh; Byoksan Apt. #203-501, Suji-up, Yongin-shi, Kyonggi-do 449-840 (KR). KIM, Jae-Yoel; Baekdu Apt. #960-1401 Sanpon 9-danji, Sanpon 2-dong, Kunpo-shi, Kyonggi-do 435-042 (KR). KANG, Hee-Won; Yongma Dongah Apt. #102-902, 1499 Myonmok 7-dong, Chungnang-gu, Seoul 131-207 (KR). YANG, Kyeong-Cheol; Shibeom Apt. #11-42, 50 Youido-dong, Yongdungpo-gu, Seoul 150-010 (KR).

(74) Agent: LEE, Keon-Joo; Mihwa Bldg. 110-2, Myongryun-dong 4-ga, Chongro-gu, Seoul 110-524 (KR).

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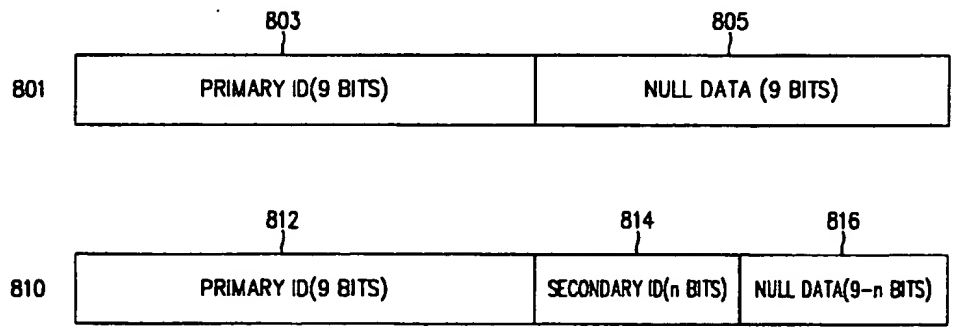

(57) Abstract: Disclosed is a method for transmitting a channel signal in a base station of a mobile communication system which scrambles a common channel signal using a primary scrambling code for identifying the base station. The method comprises determining an identifier (ID) of a secondary scrambling code, upon receipt of a dedicated channel assignment request from a mobile station; transmitting the determined ID of the secondary scrambling code to the mobile station and awaiting a response; upon receipt of a response message from the mobile station, generating a primary scrambling code and a secondary scrambling code using an ID of the primary scrambling code and said ID of the secondary scrambling code; and scrambling a common channel signal using the primary scrambling code, scrambling a dedicated channel signal using the secondary scrambling code, and transmitting the scrambled channel signals.

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METHOD FOR COMMUNICATING SCRAMBLING CODE ID IN MOBILE COMMUNICATION SYSTEM

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

1. Field of the Invention

The present invention relates generally to a channel communication method in a mobile communication system, and in particular, to a communication method for readily setting a secondary scrambling code in a mobile communication system which expands a channel capacity using a plurality of scrambling codes.

2. Description of the Related Art

In general, a CDMA (Code Division Multiple Access) communication system uses scrambling codes for identification of base stations. The scrambling codes are also used for an increase in the channel capacity of the base stations as well as identification of the base stations.

A UMTS (Universal Mobile Telecommunication System) communication system, which is a European W-CDMA communication system, uses a plurality of scrambling codes for identification of the base station and an increase in the channel capacity of the base stations. In the UMTS system, when a base station has used up all the orthogonal codes assigned to one scrambling code and thus has no more available orthogonal code, the base station uses another scrambling code to expand the channel capacity. That is, the base station sets a new scrambling code and then assigns orthogonal codes for the newly set scrambling code. To generate the scrambling codes, a Gold sequence of length 2^{18}-1 is typically used. In the Gold sequence of length 2^{18}-1, 2^{18}-1 different Gold codes constitute one group. For the scrambling codes, the Gold code of length 2^{18}-1 is repeatedly selected by 38400 bits from the first bit.

In general, the scrambling code used for identification of the base stations is referred to as a "primary scrambling code". The primary scrambling code and orthogonal codes using the primary scrambling code are then assigned. If the orthogonal code is insufficient to assign for newly adding channels using the primary scrambling code, another scrambling code is set and then orthogonal codes using the set scrambling

code are assigned. The scrambling code used at that case is referred to as a "secondary scrambling code". That is, the number of the orthogonal codes which can be assigned using the corresponding scrambling code is determined by the data rate of presently communicating channels. Therefore, it is possible to expand the channel capacity by providing a plurality of the scrambling codes and setting an unused scrambling code when the channel capacity is insufficient.

The primary scrambling code is used for identification of the base stations and for scrambling the signal spread with the assigned orthogonal codes. It will be assumed herein that the number of the primary scrambling codes is 512. Therefore, adjacent base stations use different primary scrambling codes out of the 512 primary scrambling codes.

In general, the mobile stations identify the base stations by analyzing the primary scrambling codes. Therefore, the base station transmits the common control channels to the mobile stations using a unique primary scrambling code, and transmits the downlink channels using either the primary scrambling code or the secondary scrambling code according to the present channel capacity.

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The secondary scrambling codes used to increase the channel capacity of the base stations correspond to the primary scrambling codes used in the base station, and the maximum number of the secondary scrambling codes is 512. The base station selects the secondary scrambling codes.

Reference will now be made to UMTS downlink transmission for which several scrambling codes are used.

FIG. 1 illustrates a downlink channel transmitter of a UMTS base station. Referring to FIG. 1, a dedicated physical control channel DPCCH and N dedicated physical data channels $DPDCH_1$ – to $DPDCH_N$ are applied to demultiplexers 100 to 104, respectively, after channel coding and interleaving. The demultiplexers 100-104 demultiplex DPCCH and $DPDCH_1$-$DPDCH_N$ into I and Q signal components, respectively. The I and Q signal components output from the demultiplexer 100 are applied to multipliers 110 and 111, which multiply the received I and Q signal

components by a first orthogonal code for channel separating of the I and Q signals. A scrambler 120 scrambles the multiplied signals. The demultiplexers 102-104 have the same operation as the demultiplexer 100, multipliers 114, 115, 118 and 119 have the same operation as the multipliers 110 and 111, and scramblers 124 and 128 have the same operation as the scrambler 120.

A scrambling code generator 150 generates scrambling codes and provides the generated scrambling codes to the scramblers 120, 124 and 128. The scrambling codes generated by the scrambling code generator 150 include the primary scrambling codes, and the secondary scrambling codes for increasing the channel capacity of the base stations. The scrambling code generator 150 provides the primary scrambling codes to the scramblers that use the primary scrambling codes, and the secondary scrambling codes to the scramblers that use the secondary scrambling codes.

The scramblers 120, 124 and 128 each complex-multiply the multiplied input signals by the corresponding scrambling codes, and provides the resulting real part components to a summer 130 and the resulting imaginary components to a summer 135. The summer 130 sums the real part components of the scrambled signals and the summer 135 sums the imaginary part components of the scrambled signals.

FIG. 2 illustrates a detailed structure of the scrambling code generator 150 of FIG. 1, which simultaneously generates several scrambling codes.

Referring to FIG. 2, the common control channels normally use the primary scrambling codes. However, when there is an insufficient number of the orthogonal codes, the downlink dedicated channels should use the secondary scrambling codes. Therefore, it is necessary for the base station to be able to generate a plurality of scrambling codes. In FIG. 2, control information #1 to control information #N of scrambling codes for several channels are applied to N Gold sequence generators 211-21N, respectively. The Gold sequence generators 211-21N generate Gold codes corresponding to the received control information #1 to control information #N, and output the I-channel components unchanged and provide the Q-channel components to corresponding delays 221-22N. The delays 221-22N delay the received Q-channel components for a specific chip period.

FIG. 3 illustrates a downlink channel receiver of a UMTS mobile station. The receiver be able to descramble the received down link common control channel signals that were scrambled with the primary scrambling code in the base station. And should

also be able to descramble other received downlink channels, which were scrambled with the primary scrambling codes or the secondary scrambling codes in the base station. Therefore, the receiver should be able to generate a plurality of scrambling codes to descramble the received downlink channels.

In FIG. 3, the I and Q components of the signals received at the mobile station are applied to descramblers 310 and 315, respectively. A scrambling code generator 300 simultaneously generates primary scrambling codes and secondary scrambling codes for respective channels, and provides the generated scrambling codes to the descramblers 310 and 315. The descramblers 310 and 315 multiply the received signals I+jQ by conjugate values of the scrambling codes provided from the scrambling code generator 300 to despread (descramble) the received signals, and provide the descrambled I and Q components to multipliers 320-326. The signals output from the descramblers 310 and 315 are applied to the multipliers 320-326 where the signals are multiplied by orthogonal codes for the corresponding channels, for despreading. Thereafter, the despread signals are multiplexed by multiplexers 330 and 335.

FIG. 4 illustrates a detailed structure of the scrambling code generator 300 of FIG. 3, which simultaneously generates several scrambling codes. In the base station for the mobile communication system, which uses the scrambling codes, the common control channels are normally scrambled with the primary scrambling codes and other channels are scrambled with either the primary scrambling codes or the secondary scrambling codes according to the system capacity. Therefore, the mobile station should be able to generate the secondary scrambling codes as well as the primary scrambling codes. In addition, since the signal scrambled with primary scrambling code and the signal scrambled with secondary scrambling code can be simultaneously received, it is necessary for the mobile station to be able to simultaneously generate the primary scrambling codes and the secondary scrambling codes.

Referring to FIG. 4, upon receipt of control information #1 and control information #2 of scrambling codes for the respective channels, Gold sequence generators 411 and 412 generate Gold codes corresponding to the control information #1 and #2. At this point, the I components of the generated Gold codes are output unchanged, and the Q components are delayed by the corresponding delays 421 and 422 for a specific chip period.

FIG. 5 illustrates a detailed structure of the Gold sequence generators of FIGS. 2 and 4. In general, a Gold sequence is generated by XORing two different m-sequences.

In FIG. 5, an m-sequence generator polynomial of an upper shift register 500 is $f(x)=x^{18}+x^{7}+1$, and a generator polynomial of a lower shift register 510 is $f(x)=x^{18}+x^{10}+x^{7}+x^{5}+1$.

The number of Gold codes generated by the Gold sequence generator of FIG. 5 is 512*512=262,144. The Gold codes generated by the Gold sequence generator are divided into the primary scrambling codes and the secondary scrambling codes. Of the 261,144 Gold codes, 512 are the primary scrambling codes, and 511 Gold codes are associated with each primary scrambling code, constituting a set of the secondary scrambling codes.

The 512 primary scrambling codes are generated by setting 512 upper shift register initial values and XORing the output of upper shifter register 500 and the lower shift register 510. Here, the upper shift register 500 has a binary value of a decimal number of 0 to 511 as an initial value, and the lower shift register 510 normally has a value of '1' at every shift register as an initial value. The secondary scrambling codes are generated by providing i+512*k as an initial value of the upper register 500, where 'i' denotes a code number of the primary scrambling code and 'k' denotes a value of 1 to 511. Therefore, each primary scrambling code is associated with 511 secondary scrambling codes. Each base station uses one primary scrambling code, and uses one or more secondary scrambling codes as occasion demands.

The primary scrambling codes are necessarily used when scrambling a primary common control channel (P_CCPCH). Other downlink physical channels are scrambled with either the primary scrambling signal or a secondary scrambling code selected from the secondary scrambling code set, before transmission.

As described with reference to FIGS. 1 to 5, there can be used several scrambling codes at the request of the base station. Therefore, the base station should include a scrambling code generator, which can simultaneously generate several scrambling codes, and the mobile station should also have a scrambling code generator, which can generate several scrambling codes, in order to correctly receive the signals transmitted from the base station.

Referring again to FIG. 5, the Gold sequence generator cannot simultaneously generate several scrambling codes, and generates only one scrambling code at a time. Thus, to generate several scrambling codes, it is necessary to provide a number of the Gold sequence generators equal to the number of the scrambling codes.

In addition, the number of the scrambling codes generated by the Gold sequence generator of FIG. 5 is 262,144 in total. Each base station can perform communication even with one primary scrambling code and 511 secondary scrambling codes associated with the primary scrambling code. It is not difficult for the base station to store 262,144 scrambling codes, considering its large memory capacity. However, the mobile station, which performs communication while traveling between base stations, cannot know which primary scrambling code and secondary scrambling code are used by the base stations, the mobile station should store all the 262,144 scrambling codes. A storage area for storing the 262,144 scrambling codes will occupy a considerable storage area of the mobile station, considering the small memory capacity of the mobile station.

Further, in the case where the scrambling codes are generated using the Gold codes of FIG. 5, when there are an insufficient orthogonal codes for the primary scrambling codes, the base station should inform the mobile station of information about a secondary scrambling code which will be using, while transmitting the channel signals which were scrambled with the secondary scrambling codes. However, since the base station should transmit one of the numbers of 512 to 262,144 indicating the secondary scrambling code, the base station should transmit 18-bit information about the secondary scrambling codes.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

It is, therefore, an object of the present invention to provide a method for effectively communicating secondary scrambling codes, which are used to expand a channel capacity in a mobile communication system.

It is another object of the present invention to provide a method for assigning a channel to a mobile station in a mobile communication system which uses primary scrambling codes and secondary scrambling codes, wherein a base station transmits ID information of the secondary scrambling code and information about a channel orthogonal code to the mobile station, while assigning a channel using the secondary scrambling code.

It is further another object of the present invention to provide a method for generating a scrambling code in a mobile communication system which uses primary scrambling codes and secondary scrambling codes, wherein a user equipment analyzes information transmitted from a base station, generates, upon

receipt of ID information of the secondary scrambling code, a mask using an ID of the primary scrambling code and the received ID of the secondary scrambling code, and generates the scrambling code using the mask.

To achieve the above and other objects, there is provide a method for transmitting a channel signal in a base station of a mobile communication system which scrambles a common channel signal using a primary scrambling code for identifying the base station. The method comprises determining an identifier (ID) of a secondary scrambling code, upon receipt of a dedicated channel assignment request from a mobile station; transmitting the determined ID of the secondary scrambling code to the mobile station and awaiting a response; upon receipt of a response message from the mobile station, generating a primary scrambling code and a secondary scrambling code using an ID of the primary scrambling code and said ID of the secondary scrambling code; and scrambling a common channel signal using the primary scrambling code, scrambling a dedicated channel signal using the secondary scrambling code, and transmitting the scrambled channel signals.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The above and other objects, features and advantages of the present invention will become more apparent from the following detailed description when taken in conjunction with the accompanying drawings in which:

FIG. 1 is a diagram illustrating a downlink channel transmitter of a UMTS base station;

FIG. 2 is a diagram illustrating a detailed structure of the scrambling code generator of FIG. 1, for simultaneously generating several scrambling codes;

FIG. 3 is a diagram illustrating a downlink channel receiver of a UMTS mobile station;

FIG. 4 is a diagram illustrating a detailed structure of the scrambling code generator of FIG. 3, for simultaneously generating several scrambling codes;

FIG. 5 is a diagram illustrating a detailed structure of the Gold sequence generators of FIGS. 2 and 4;

FIG. 6 is a diagram illustrating a scrambling code generator for simultaneously generating several scrambling codes according to an embodiment of the present invention;

FIGS. 7A and 7B are diagrams illustrating detailed structures of the Gold code generator for simultaneously generating several Gold codes according to an embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 8 is a diagram illustrating structures of the masks shown in FIGS. 7A and 7B;

FIG. 9 is a flow chart illustrating the procedure for generating scrambling codes in the base station according to an embodiment of the present invention; and

FIG. 10 is a flow chart illustrating the procedure for generating scrambling codes in the mobile station according to an embodiment of the present invention.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENT

A preferred embodiment of the present invention will be described herein below with reference to the accompanying drawings. In the following description, well-known functions or constructions are not described in detail since they would obscure the invention in unnecessary detail.

The terms "mobile station" or "MS" as used herein refer to a mobile terminal or user equipment (UE). Further, the term "primary scrambling code" refers to a code used for identification of the base stations (BS), and the term "secondary scrambling code" refers to a code used to expand the channel capacity of the base stations. In an exemplary embodiment of the present invention, it is assumed that the primary scrambling code is assigned to the channels (e.g., common control channel) transmitted in common to every mobile station from the base station, and the secondary scrambling code is assigned to the dedicated channel when there is an insufficient number of the primary scrambling codes. In addition, the primary scrambling code is generated by XORing the output of a first m-sequence generator which initial value is determined by the primary ID (i.e., an ID of the primary scrambling code) and an output of a second m-sequence generator, and the secondary scrambling code is generated by XORing the output signal which is made by masking the first shift registers value and mask value which is determined by the primary ID and a secondary ID (i.e., an ID of the secondary scrambling code) and an output of a second m-sequence.

Gold codes are typically used to constitute the above scrambling codes. The Gold codes are generated by summing two different m-sequences having a good correlation property. If there are two different m-sequences $m_1(t)$ and $m_2(t)$ each having a length L, the number of sets of the Gold codes generated from the m-sequences becomes L, and there is provided a good correlation property among L different Gold sequences. A set of the Gold sequences can be expressed by Equation (1) below.

$$G = [m_1(t+\tau)+m_2(t)|0\leq\tau\leq L-1] \quad \ldots. \quad (1)$$

From Equation (1), a set of the Gold codes is equal to a set of all the sequences obtained by summing the cyclic-shifted m-sequence $m_1(t)$ and the m-sequence $m_2(t)$. Therefore, in the embodiment of the present invention, the sum of the m-sequence $m_1(t)$, which is cyclic-shifted by τ, and the m-sequence $m_2(t)$ will be called g_τ. Then, the following relationship is given.

$$g_\tau(t) = m_1(t+\tau) + m_2(t) \quad \ldots . \quad (2)$$

In Equation (2), if a period of the m-sequences is 2^{18}-1, it is possible to cyclic-shift the $m_1(t)$ by a maximum of 2^{18}-1, and the number of the elements in the set of the Gold codes generated by the sum of the cyclic-shifted $m_1(t)$ and $m_2(t)$ is equal to 2^{18}-1 which is equal to a period by which the $m_1(t)$ can be cyclic-shifted.

A set of the Gold codes, to be used in the embodiment of the present invention, includes as elements the Gold codes determined by the sum of the m-sequence $m_1(t)$ having a generator polynomial shown in Equation (3) and the m-sequence $m_2(t)$ having a generator polynomial shown in Equation (4), and the number of the Gold codes is 2^{18}-1.

$$f(x) = x^{18}+x^7+1 \quad \ldots . \quad (3)$$

$$f(x) = x^{18}+x^{10}+x^7+x^5+1 \quad \ldots . \quad (4)$$

The embodiment of the present invention uses a mask to generate the Gold codes. Specifically, the present invention employs a method for simultaneously generating a number of the Gold codes equal to the number of the used masks. Here, the method for simultaneously generating several Gold codes can be implemented by applying a mask function on the memory values of a shift register for generating the cyclic-shifted m-sequence $m_1(t)$.

The conventional scrambling code generation method fixes an initial value of the m-sequence $m_2(t)$ and then uses a binary number of a scrambling code index for an initial value of the m-sequence $m_1(t)$, thereby generating different Gold sequences. Thereafter, different scrambling codes are generated using the different Gold sequences. The embodiment of the present invention, however, generates the different scrambling codes in a method different from the conventional scrambling code generation method.

A method for generating different scrambling codes according to the present

invention fixes initial values of the $m_1(t)$ and the $m_2(t)$ and applies different masks on the m-sequence generated by the $m_1(t)$ so that the Gold codes generated by the masks should be different from one another. Every base station uses the same initial values for the $m_1(t)$ and $m_2(t)$. The reason for using the same initial values for the two m-sequences in every base station is as follows. That is, if each base station takes a mask using the different initial value and generates the Gold code, some Gold codes generated by different base stations may be equal to each other. For this reason, in the embodiment of the present invention, every base station uses the same initial values for the m-sequences $m_1(t)$ and $m_2(t)$, and generates the different scrambling codes by applying the different masks to the $m_1(t)$.

The embodiment of the present invention provides a generator for simultaneously generating several Gold codes using the above mask functions, and a mask structure applied to the generator. Further, the present invention provides a method for simultaneously generating several primary scrambling codes and several secondary scrambling codes using the above generator, and a method for generating the primary scrambling codes and the secondary scrambling codes when necessary, rather than storing the scrambling codes in a memory, in order to reduce the hardware complexity.

FIG. 6 illustrates a structure of a scrambling code generator for simultaneously generating several scrambling codes according to an embodiment of the present invention.

Referring to FIG. 6, the scrambling code generator is divided into a Gold code generator 601 and a scrambling code generation section. The Gold code generator 601 includes two shift registers for generating m-sequences, and a masking section for generating new m-sequences by receiving memory values of the upper shift register and mask coefficients. The scrambling code generation section receiving the generated Gold codes through the I and Q channels, outputs the I-channel components unchanged, and delays the Q-channel components for a specific chip period, thereby generating complex scrambling codes. The scrambling code generation section includes delays 631-63N.

The number of the Gold codes output from the Gold code generator 601 is equal to the number of the masks in the Gold code generator 601. The I-channel components of the different Gold codes generated through the respective masks are output unchanged, and the Q-channel components are delayed by the delays 631-63N for a specific chip period, thereby generating different scrambling codes.

FIGS. 7A and 7B illustrate the detailed structures of the Gold code generator 601 for simultaneously generating the different Gold codes according to an embodiment of the present invention.

Referring to FIG. 7A, shift registers 701 and 703 each include 18 memories and generate m-sequences $m_1(t)$ and $m_2(t)$, respectively. XOR gates 721, 722 and 731-73N perform XOR operation on the inputs. Masking sections 711-71N each operate with different mask coefficients, and thus, can simultaneously generate a number of different m-sequences equal to the number of the masking sections. In FIG. 7A, 'N' corresponds to the number of the masking sections and is a positive number. Herein, 'N' is set to the number of the scrambling codes required by the base station or the mobile station (i.e., a value which is set according to the serviceable channel capacity of the mobile communication system). The number of delays 631-63N of FIG. 6 is equal to the number of the masking sections 711-71N, and delay the Gold codes generated by the corresponding XOR gates 731-73N for a specific chip period, thereby to generate imaginary components of the scrambling codes.

FIGS. 7A and 7B show the most typical m-sequence generation methods. Specifically, FIG. 7A shows a structure of a Gold code generator using a Fibbomacci technique, and FIG. 7B shows a structure of a Gold code generator using a Galois technique. Although the two generators are different in structure, they are designed to generate the same Gold codes. The m-sequence generators of FIGS. 7A and 7B are different from each other in the structure of the shift registers which are the m-sequence generating sections, and similar to each other in other structures and functions. In FIG. 7A, reference numeral 701 denotes a shift register having a length of 18, in which a generator polynomial of the m-sequence $m_1(t)$ is $f(x)=x^{18}+x^7+1$. The generator polynomial of the m-sequence $m_1(t)$ has a feedback property shown by Equation (5) below, with respect to consecutive symbols of the generated codes.

$$x(18+i) = [x(i)+x(i+7)] \text{ modulo } 2 \ (0 \le i \le 2^{18}-20) \quad \ldots . \quad (5)$$

For the generator polynomial, $f(x)=x^{18}+x^7+1$, of the m-sequence $m_1(t)$, the conventional scrambling code generator uses a binary value of the number of the scrambling codes as an initial value of the generator polynomial. That is, since the number of the primary scrambling codes is 512 and the number of the secondary scrambling code sets, each comprised of 511 secondary scrambling codes associated with the corresponding primary scrambling code, is 512, the conventional scrambling code generator uses a binary value of the number of 0 to 262143 as an initial value to

generate 512*512 (=262,144) different scrambling codes in total.

However, the scrambling code generators of FIGS. 7A and 7B set an initial value of the generator polynomial, $f(x)=x^{18}+x^7+1$, of the m-sequence $m_1(t)$ to a given 18-bit binary value. Here, the 18-bit binary value is a given 18-bit binary value excluding an initial value used for a generator polynomial, $f(x)=x^{18}+x^{10}+x^7+x^5+1$, of the m-sequence $m_2(t)$.

Every base station uses the same 18-bit binary value for the initial value of the generator polynomial, $f(x) =x^{18}+x^7+1$, of the m-sequence $m_1(t)$. The reason for setting the initial value of $m_1(t)$ the same in every base station is as follows. Different Gold codes should be generated using the masks. However, if each base station uses different initial values, it is possible that the same Gold code would be generated by more than one base station. In FIG. 7A, '1,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0' is used for the initial value of the m-sequence $m_1(t)$.

In FIG. 7A, reference numeral 703 denotes a shift register having the same length as the shift register 701, in which a generator polynomial of the m-sequence $m_2(t)$ is $f(x)=x^{18}+x^{10}+x^7+x^5+1$. Every base station also uses the same initial value of the m-sequence $m_2(t)$. Herein, the initial value of the shift register 703 is set to '1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1'.

The memory values of the shift register 701 are applied to the masking sections 711-71N, which generate new m-sequences by operating the received m-sequence $m_1(t)$ with previously set mask coefficients.

The respective masking sections 711-71N have different mask structures. The masking sections 711-71N each have the function of multiplying the memory values received from the shift register 701 by the corresponding mask coefficients and then summing the multiplied values. Multiplication and summation performed on the memory values of the shift register 701 and the mask coefficients are binary operations.

FIG. 8 illustrates structures of the masks generated by the masking sections 711-71N. Referring to FIG. 8, a mask having the structure shown by 801 is used to generate a Gold code for generating the primary scrambling codes. The mask 801 has a length of 18 bits, wherein the left 9 bits (i.e., 9 bits from the MSB (Most Significant Bit) or the leftmost bit) are assigned for a primary ID 803 (which is a part indicating the binary value determined by binary converting the code number of the primary

scrambling code) and the remaining 9 bits are assigned for null data 805. The 9 upper bits of the mask 801 are used to indicate the 512 primary scrambling codes. When generating the downlink scrambling codes, the base station or the mobile station of the mobile communication system converts a desired one of the numbers of 0 to 511 to a binary value and applies the converted binary value to the upper 9 bits of the mask 801, thereby to generate a Gold code.

For example, in order for the base station, which is assigned a code number 12 for the primary scrambling code, to generate the primary scrambling code corresponding to the code number 12, the base station applies '0,0,0,0,0,1,1,0,0' to the 9 upper bits of the mask 801 and then applies the mask 801 to the Gold code generator 701 of FIGS. 7A or 7B. As an another example, even when the mobile station located in the handoff area, which is in communication with the base station using the 12^{th} primary scrambling code, generates an another primary scrambling code other than the 12^{th} primary scrambling code in order to search a primary scrambling code for the handoff target base station, the scrambling code is generated in the same manner as described above. That is, when the mobile station generates the masks as many as the number of the primary scrambling codes desired to be generated and applies the generated masks to the Gold code generator 701 of FIG. 7A or 7B, it is possible to generate another desired primary scrambling code, while generating the 12^{th} primary scrambling code.

A mask having the structure shown by 810 is used to generate a Gold code for generating the secondary scrambling code. The mask 810 has a length of 18 bits, wherein 9 bits from the MSB are assigned for a primary ID 812 (i.e., an ID of the primary scrambling code) which is a part indicating the primary scrambling code, and n bits out of the remaining 9 bits are assigned for a secondary ID 814 (i.e., an ID of the secondary scrambling code) which is a part indicating the secondary scrambling code, and (9-n) bits are assigned for null data 816. The primary ID part 812 of the mask 810 is identical to the primary ID part 803 of the mask 801 in structure and function. The reason for assigning n bits for the secondary ID part 814 of the mask 810 is to provide a flexibility to the number of the secondary scrambling codes to be used by the base station. Although the number 'n' of the secondary scrambling codes corresponding to each primary scrambling code is 511 in maximum, the base station may not actually use all of the secondary scrambling codes. Therefore, the mobile communication systems can adjust the value of 'n' according to the number of the secondary scrambling codes. In the embodiment of the present invention, it is assumed that 4 bits are used for the secondary ID (i.e., n=4).

The secondary ID part 814 of the mask 810 is identical to the primary ID part 812 in function. For example, when the base station which scrambles every channel with the 12th primary scrambling code has used up all the channel orthogonal codes associated with the 12th primary scrambling code, the base station determines to use the secondary scrambling codes. When it is determined to use the secondary scrambling codes, the base station selects one of the code numbers of the available secondary scrambling codes having the code number of 1 to 511 (in the embodiment, the code number is 1 to 16, since n=14), and applies the selected one to the 9 lower bits of the mask 810, thus completing the mask 810. The mask 810 is comprised of the primary ID 812 and the secondary ID 814. By applying the mask 810 to the masking section of the scrambling code generator of FIG. 6, it is possible to simultaneously generate the primary scrambling code and the secondary scrambling code. If it is assumed that a code number of the secondary scrambling code to be generated is '4', a mask coefficient value being input to the mask 810 becomes '0,0,0,0,0,1,1,0,0' for the primary ID and '0,0,0,0,0,0,1,0,0' for the secondary ID. As a result, the mask 810 becomes '0,0,0,0,0,1,1,0,0,0,1,0,0,0,0,0,0,0'. At this point, the coefficient value of the mask 810 is input on the assumption that the 511 secondary scrambling codes are all used. Therefore, if the mobile communication system uses m secondary scrambling codes, the binary value of the code number of the secondary scrambling code is applied to an n-bit expression part of the secondary scrambling code of the mask 810, where 'n' is larger by 1 than an integer of $\log_2 m$. For example, when 16 secondary scrambling codes are used, the secondary ID is 4 bits in length.

The mask 801 and the mask 810 of FIG. 8 are shown by way of example only. As an alternative example, the positions of the 9-bit primary ID part 812 and the n-bit secondary ID part 814 can be exchanged. As shown in the two mask structures of FIG. 8, the mask for generating the Gold code for generating the primary scrambling code should necessarily include a binary value of the code number of 0 to 511 indicating the primary scrambling code, and the mask for generating the Gold code for generating the secondary scrambling code should necessarily include a binary value of the code number of 0 to 511 indicating the primary scrambling code number and an n-bit value representative of a code number of 1 to 511 indicating the secondary scrambling code. Further, if the secondary ID part 814 of the mask 810 is filled with the null data, the mask 810 becomes a mask for generating the primary scrambling code, which has the same structure as the mask 801. Various applications of the masks of FIG. 8 are shown in Table 1 below, in which the number of the secondary scrambling codes used in the base station is assumed to be 16.

[Table 1]

BS Index	Secondary Scrambling Code Index	Mask	Remarks
1	0	<0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,1, 0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0>	Primary Scrambling Code Mask
	4	<0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,1, 0,1,0,0,0,0,0,0,0>	Secondary Scrambling Code Mask
	13	<0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,1, 1,1,0,1,0,0,0,0,0>	Secondary Scrambling Code Mask
243	0	<0,1,1,1,1,0,0,1,1, 0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0>	Primary Scrambling Code Mask
	3	<0,1,1,1,1,0,0,1,1, 0,0,1,1,0,0,0,0,0>	Secondary Scrambling Code Mask
	12	<0,1,1,1,1,0,0,1,1, 1,1,0,0,0,0,0,0,0>	Secondary Scrambling Code Mask

The method for generating the Gold code by using the masks shown in FIG. 8 enables effective classification of the primary scrambling code and the secondary scrambling code. A downlink channel transmitter of the base station and a downlink channel receiver of the mobile station, which use the scrambling code generator of FIG. 6, require no separate storage for the primary scrambling codes and the secondary scrambling codes. The scrambling code generator of FIG. 6 using the masks can classify the primary scrambling codes depending on the binary value of the number of 0 to 511 being input to the mask 801. Further, since the secondary scrambling codes are classified according to a value of the primary scrambling code as shown in Table 1, there is no possibility that the same secondary scrambling codes are generated by the adjacent base stations. Therefore, it is possible to classify even the secondary scrambling codes according to the primary ID, being input to the mask, of the primary scrambling code of 0 to 511 and the secondary ID of the secondary scrambling code of 1 to 512. For classification of the primary scrambling codes and the secondary scrambling codes, the base station and the mobile station require no separate storages.

The output bits of the masking sections 711-71N in the Gold code generator of FIG. 7A are XORed with the output bits of the shift register 703 by the XOR gates 731-73N, thereby to generate different Gold codes. The Gold code generator of FIG. 7B also generates the different Gold codes in the same method as shown in FIG. 7A. The generated different Gold codes are used to generate different scrambling codes.

FIG. 9 illustrates an operation of the base station, which uses the scrambling code generator of FIG. 6.

Referring to FIG. 9, the base station determines in step 901 whether a channel assignment request has been received from the mobile station. The mobile station requests channel assignment in the following two cases. In a first case, the mobile station requests assignment of another channel, while performing communication with a presently assigned dedicated channel. In another case, the mobile station requests assignment of a dedicated channel for communication, in a state where there is no presently assigned channel. Herein, it will be assumed that the mobile station requests assignment of the dedicated channel for the first time.

Upon receipt of the channel assignment request from the mobile station in step 901, a radio resource controller (RRC) in the base station analyzes the number of subscribers being presently serviced and a capacity of the channels assigned to the subscribers in step 902, to determine whether the number of the channel orthogonal codes used together with the primary scrambling code is insufficient or not. That is, the base station determines in step 902 whether the mobile station can assign a channel using the primary scrambling code or has an insufficient number of the channel orthogonal codes to assign the channel using the primary scrambling code. If it is determined in step 902 that there is a channel orthogonal code to be assigned to the mobile station using the primary scrambling code, the RRC of the base station assigns to the mobile station a mask of a channel to be scrambled with the primary scrambling code and information about the assigned channel orthogonal code in step 903. At this point, since the primary scrambling code is used for the downlink common control channel, the base station may not transmit an ID of the primary scrambling code (i.e., primary ID).

However, if it is determined in step 902 that there is an insufficient number of channel orthogonal codes used together with the primary scrambling code, the RRC of the base station determines to use the secondary scrambling code in step 904, in order to accept a new channel assignment request from the mobile station. After determining to use the secondary scrambling code, the base station generates a mask in order to generate the secondary scrambling code in step 905. Applied to the generated mask are binary values of the primary ID and the secondary ID. The secondary ID is determined as a value between 1 and m in step 904, and the mask is generated in step 905. The generated mask may become a mask comprised of the primary ID and the secondary ID like the mask 810 of FIG. 8. Further, herein, 'm' is assumed to be 16 (for n=4).

After generating the mask for the newly generated scrambling code, the base station transmits, in step 906, ID information of the secondary scrambling code to be newly generated and information about the assigned channel orthogonal code to the mobile station which will receive the scrambled channel with the newly generated secondary scrambling code. Here, the scrambling code information being transmitted to the mobile station is the secondary ID, and the primary ID is not transmitted. That is, since the mobile station knows the primary scrambling code being used in the base station through the common control channel, the mobile station can generate the secondary scrambling code, even though only the secondary ID is received. The information being transmitted to the mobile station is transmitted over the common control channel scrambled with the primary scrambling code. Here, the downlink common control channel may be a paging channel (PCH) or a forward access channel (FACH). When the secondary scrambling code is generated in the conventional method, it is necessary to transmit information indicating use of the above secondary scrambling code and information including the code number of the newly generated scrambling code of 512 to 262,144. Therefore, conventionally, 18 bits are required in transmitting the secondary ID in order to inform the mobile station of the secondary scrambling code. However, when the base station and the mobile station use the scrambling code generator of FIG. 6 according to the present invention, the information transmitted from the base station to the mobile station may include only the information indicating use of the secondary scrambling code and the n-bit secondary ID. When the mask 810 of FIG. 8 is used, the secondary ID information has a length of 1 to 9 bits, and in the embodiment of the present invention, it is assumed that the secondary ID has a length of 4 bits.

After transmitting the secondary scrambling code information of the mask 810, the base station awaits an acknowledgement (ACK) from the mobile station in step 907. Upon receipt of ACK from the mobile station, the base station generates in step 908 the secondary scrambling code using the mask 810 generated in the step 905. That is, the base station newly generates the secondary scrambling code while generating the primary scrambling code, by applying the mask to the scrambling code generator of FIG. 6. Thereafter, in step 909, the base station transmits the channels scrambled with the primary scrambling code and the channels scrambled with the secondary scrambling code to the mobile station.

Unlike the case of FIG. 9, reference will now be made to another case where the mobile station requests assignment of a new channel during communication with the

base station and at this time, there is no channel orthogonal code used together with the primary scrambling code. In this case, the base station assigns the channel code scrambled with the secondary scrambling code to the mobile station, and transmits the secondary ID in the same method as shown in FIG. 9. However, unlike the case of FIG. 9, the secondary ID is transmitted over the dedicated channel, which was used by the mobile station in communication with the base station before assignment request of the new channel. That is, the base station transmits the secondary scrambling code information while assigning the channel to the mobile station presently in service, and the secondary scrambling code information is transmitted over the channel presently in service.

FIG. 10 illustrates an operation of the mobile station in association with the operation of the base station shown in FIG. 9.

Referring to FIG. 10, the mobile station requests assignment of a new channel in step 1001, and awaits a response from the base station in step 1002. That is, when the mobile station requests assignment of a new channel, the base station analyzes a capacity of the available channels, generates a response message according to the analysis results, and transmits the generated response message to the mobile station. Upon receipt of the response message from the base station, the mobile station analyzes the response message received from the base station, in step 1002. The received message includes information about whether the base station will assign a channel scrambled with the primary scrambling code to the mobile station or assign a channel scrambled with the secondary scrambling code to the mobile station. When the base station assigns the channel scrambled with the secondary scrambling code to the mobile station, the received message further includes information about the secondary scrambling code.

If it is determined in step 1002 that the received message indicates that the base station assigns a channel scrambled with the primary scrambling code to the mobile station, the mobile station generates the primary scrambling code in the scrambling code generator of FIG. 6, and descrambles the downlink channel with the generated primary scrambling code in step 1003, thereby to receive the downlink channel signal transmitted from the base station.

However, if it is determined in step 1002 that the received message indicates that the base station assigns a channel scrambled with the secondary scrambling code to the mobile station, the mobile station transmits an ACK message to the base station in step 1004. Thereafter, in step 1005, the mobile station analyzes the secondary ID

included in the message received in step 1002. Subsequently, in step 1006, the mobile station generates a mask for generating the secondary scrambling code, the mask having the mask structure 810 shown in FIG. 8.

In step 1007, the mobile station simultaneously generates the secondary scrambling code and the primary scrambling code for descrambling the common control channel scrambled with the primary scrambling code before transmission, by using the mask generated in step 1006 and the scrambling code generator of FIG. 6. Thereafter, in step 1008, the mobile station descrambles the channels scrambled with the respective scrambling codes using the generated primary scrambling code and secondary scrambling code.

As described above, when all the channel orthogonal codes used for the primary scrambling code of the base station are used up, the base station should use the secondary scrambling code. In this case, if the conventional Gold code generator of FIG. 5 is used, it is necessary to provide a number of the Gold code generators equal to the number of the necessary secondary scrambling codes. However, when the Gold code generator of FIG. 7A or 7B according to the present invention is used, it is possible to simultaneously generate the primary scrambling code and the secondary scrambling code by using a mask for generating the primary scrambling code and a mask for generating the secondary scrambling code in a single Gold code generator. To generate the secondary scrambling codes, the number of masks provided is equal to the number of the secondary scrambling codes. It is also possible to generate the secondary scrambling code using an assigned mask, when necessary.

In the mobile communication system, the base station can use the primary scrambling code for the downlink common control channel, and use the primary scrambling code or the secondary scrambling code for the downlink dedicated channel according to the states of the channel orthogonal codes, which can be assigned using the primary scrambling code. In this case, if the mobile station uses the conventional Gold code generator of FIG. 5, the mobile station should include one descrambler for descrambling the signals received over the downlink common control channel and the downlink dedicated channel using the primary scrambling code, and another descrambler for descrambling the signal received over the other downlink dedicated channel with the secondary scrambling code. However, when the mobile station uses the Gold code generator of FIG. 7A or 7B according to the present invention, it is possible to simultaneously generate the different scrambling codes by using a number of masks equal to the number of the necessary scrambling codes.

As an another example of the mobile station, if the mobile station exists in the handoff area in a mobile communication environment, it is necessary to generate a scrambling code for searching the primary scrambling code of the handoff target base station as well as the scrambling code for descrambling the primary scrambling code of the base station to which the mobile station belongs. Since the process for searching the primary scrambling code of the target base station should be performed in the state where the mobile station continues communication with the base station to which it belongs, the mobile station should necessarily include the function of simultaneously generating several scrambling codes. However, when the conventional Gold code generator of FIG. 5 is used, it is necessary to provide the Gold code generators as many as the number of the scrambling codes to be generated. However, when the Gold code generator of FIG. 7A or 7B according to the present invention is used, it is possible to implement the descrambler of the mobile station, which can simultaneously generate the scrambling codes, which need descrambling.

As described above, the novel descrambling code generator for the base station transmitter and the mobile station receiver of the mobile communication system can simultaneously generate a plurality of scrambling codes using a single code generator. Further, by using the novel scrambling code generator, the base station transmitter or the mobile station receiver can generate the scrambling codes without a separate storage, thereby reducing its hardware complexity. In addition, by generating the Gold code for generating the scrambling code using the mask, one scrambling code generator can simultaneously generate different scrambling codes. In addition, when transmitting information about the secondary scrambling code in order to expand the channel capacity, the base station transmits an ID of the secondary scrambling code (i.e., secondary ID), and the mobile station can generate the secondary scrambling code by receiving the secondary ID. Therefore, it is possible to readily generate the secondary scrambling code by reducing an amount of the information for generating the secondary scrambling code.

While the invention has been shown and described with reference to a certain preferred embodiment thereof, it will be understood by those skilled in the art that various changes in form and details may be made therein without departing from the spirit and scope of the invention as defined by the appended claims.

WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. A method for transmitting a channel signal in a base station of a mobile communication system which scrambles a common channel signal using a primary scrambling code for identifying the base station, the method comprising the steps of:

upon receipt of a dedicated channel assignment request from a mobile station, determining an identifier (ID) of a secondary scrambling code;

transmitting the determined ID of the secondary scrambling code to the mobile station and awaiting a response;

upon receipt of a response message from the mobile station, generating a primary scrambling code and a secondary scrambling code using an ID of the primary scrambling code and said ID of the secondary scrambling code;

scrambling a common channel signal using the primary scrambling code;

scrambling a dedicated channel signal using the secondary scrambling code; and

transmitting the scrambled channel signals.

2. The method as claimed in claim 1, further comprising the steps of:

during channel assignment, analyzing a capacity of orthogonal codes used together with the primary scrambling code;

determining to use the secondary scrambling code, when there is an insufficient number of the orthogonal codes; and

determining to use the primary scrambling code, when there are sufficient channel orthogonal codes.

3. The method as claimed in claim 1, wherein the ID of the secondary scrambling code is comprised of 4 bits.

4. The method as claimed in claim 1, wherein the ID of the secondary scrambling code is transmitted over a common control channel using the primary scrambling code.

5. The method as claimed in claim 1, wherein the ID of the secondary scrambling code is transmitted over a dedicated channel presently in service.

6. The method as claimed in claim 1, wherein the scrambling code generating step comprises the steps of:

generating a masked sequence by operating a first sequence with a mask;

generating a primary scrambling code and a secondary scrambling code by operating the masked sequence with a second sequence;

outputting the generated scrambling codes as real-component scrambling codes; and

delaying the generated scrambling codes to output imaginary-component scrambling codes.

7. A channel communication method for a mobile station in a mobile communication system, comprising the steps of:

transmitting a channel assignment request to a base station, when it is required to assign a new channel;

upon receipt of a message including an 4 bits ID of a secondary scrambling code from the base station, transmitting a response message to the base station;

generating a mask using the received ID of the secondary scrambling code;

generating a secondary scrambling code using the generated mask; and

descrambling a downlink channel signal with the generated secondary scrambling code.

8. The channel communication method as claimed in claim 7, wherein the scrambling code generating step comprises the steps of:

generating a masked sequence by operating a first sequence with a mask;

generating a second scrambling code by operating the masked sequence with a second sequence;

outputting the generated scrambling codes as real-component scrambling codes; and

delaying the generated scrambling codes to output imaginary-component scrambling codes.

9. A channel code communication method for a base station in a CDMA (Code Division Multiple Access) mobile communication system, comprising the steps of:

transmitting spread data to a mobile station using a primary scrambling code representative of an identification code provided to the base station over a common channel; and

transmitting to a mobile station an ID of a secondary scrambling code for expanding a capacity of channels to be used by the mobile station, when there is an insufficient number of channels, which can be used with the primary scrambling code.

10. The channel code communication method as claimed in claim 9, wherein the ID of the secondary scrambling code is comprised of 4 bits.

11. The channel code communication method as claimed in claim 10, wherein the ID of the secondary scrambling code is transmitted over a common control channel.

12. The channel code communication method as claimed in claim 10, wherein the ID of the secondary scrambling code is transmitted over a dedicated channel presently in service.

13. A channel code communication method for a mobile station in a CDMA communication system, comprising the steps of:

acquiring an ID of a primary scrambling code representative of an identification code provided to a base station during initial sync setting;

receiving an ID of a secondary scrambling code from the base station;

generating the secondary scrambling code by combining the ID of the primary scrambling code and the ID of the secondary scrambling code; and

despreading a received data signal with the generated secondary scrambling code.

14. The channel code communication method as claimed in claim 13, wherein the ID of the secondary scrambling code is comprised of 4 bits.

15. The channel code communication method as claimed in claim 14, wherein the ID of the secondary scrambling code is received over a common control channel.

16. The channel code communication method as claimed in claim 14, wherein the ID of the secondary scrambling code is received over a downlink dedicated channel presently in service.

17. An apparatus for producing scrambling codes in a CDMA communication system, comprising:

a first shift register memory for generating a first sequence, said first shift register memory having a plurality of registers;

a masking section for masking the first sequence to generate secondary sequence;

a second shift register memory for generating a second sequence, said second shift register memory having a plurality of registers;

a mask generator for generating a mask for the masking section; and

a first adder for adding the first sequence with the second sequence to produce a primary scrambling code

a second adder for adding the secondary sequence with the second sequence to produce secondary scrambling code,

wherein the mask contains an ID number identifying the primary scrambling code.

18. The apparatus of claim 17, further comprising a first XOR gate for adding certain lower bits of the first shift register memory to produce the most significant bit of the first shift register memory based on a generator polynomial of the first sequence.

19. The apparatus of claim 18, further comprising a second XOR gate for adding certain lower bits of the second shift register memory to produce the most significant bit of the second shift register memory based on a generator polynomial of the second sequence.

20. The apparatus of claim 17, wherein the mask for producing the secondary scrambling code contains an ID number identifying one of the secondary scrambling codes.

21. The apparatus of claim 20, wherein the most significant bits of each of the masks contain the ID number of the primary scrambling code.

22. The apparatus of claim 21, wherein the least significant bits of the mask for producing the secondary scrambling code contain the ID number identifying one of the secondary scrambling codes.

23. The apparatus of claim 17, wherein the adders are XOR gates.

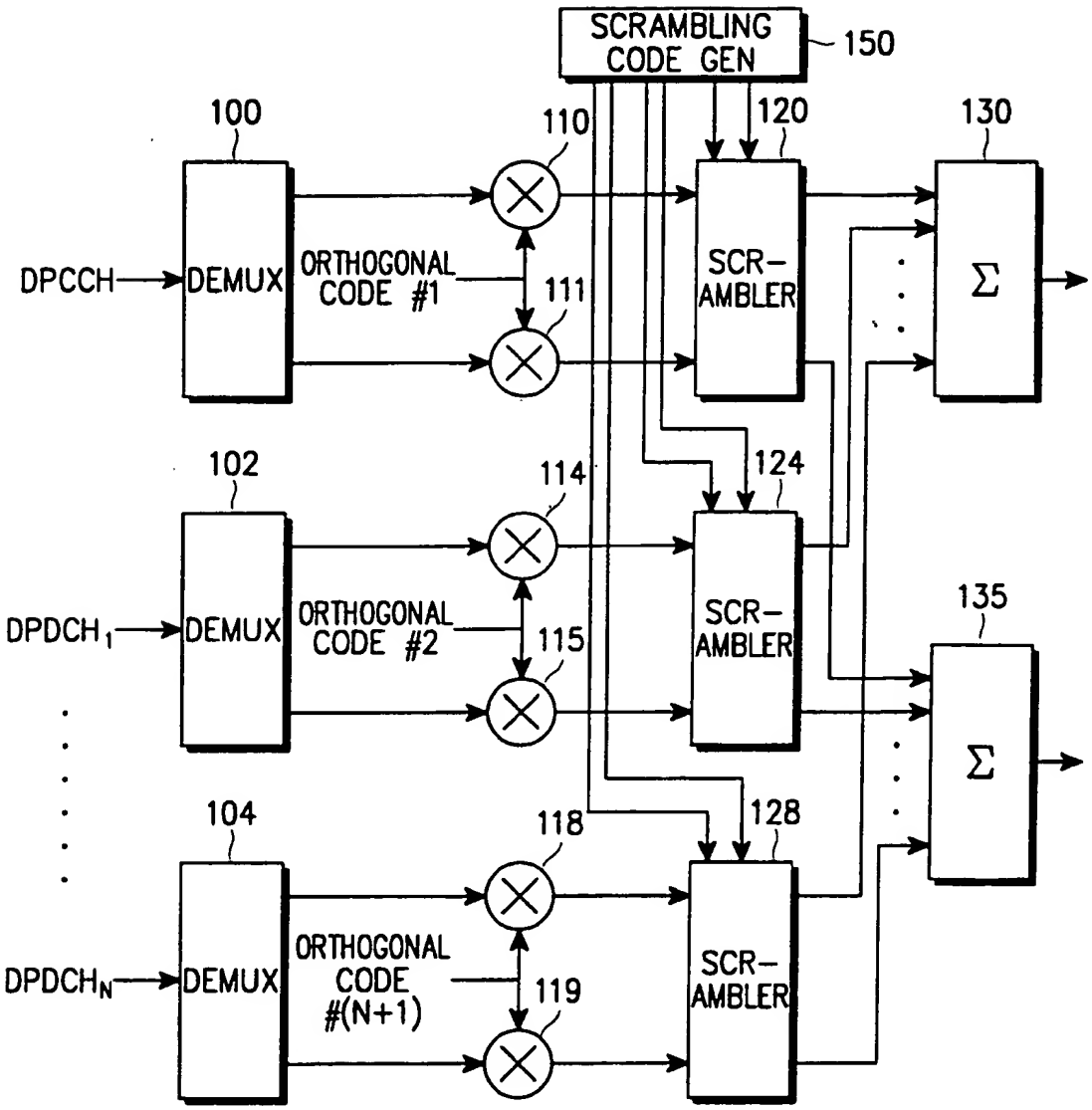

SCRAMBLING CODE GEN
150
100
110
120
130
DPCCH
DEMUX
ORTHOGONAL CODE #1
111
SCR-AMBLER
Σ
102
114
124
DPDCH1
DEMUX
ORTHOGONAL CODE #2
115
SCR-AMBLER
135
Σ
104
118
128
DPDCHN
DEMUX
ORTHOGONAL CODE #(N+1)
119
SCR-AMBLER

FIG. 1

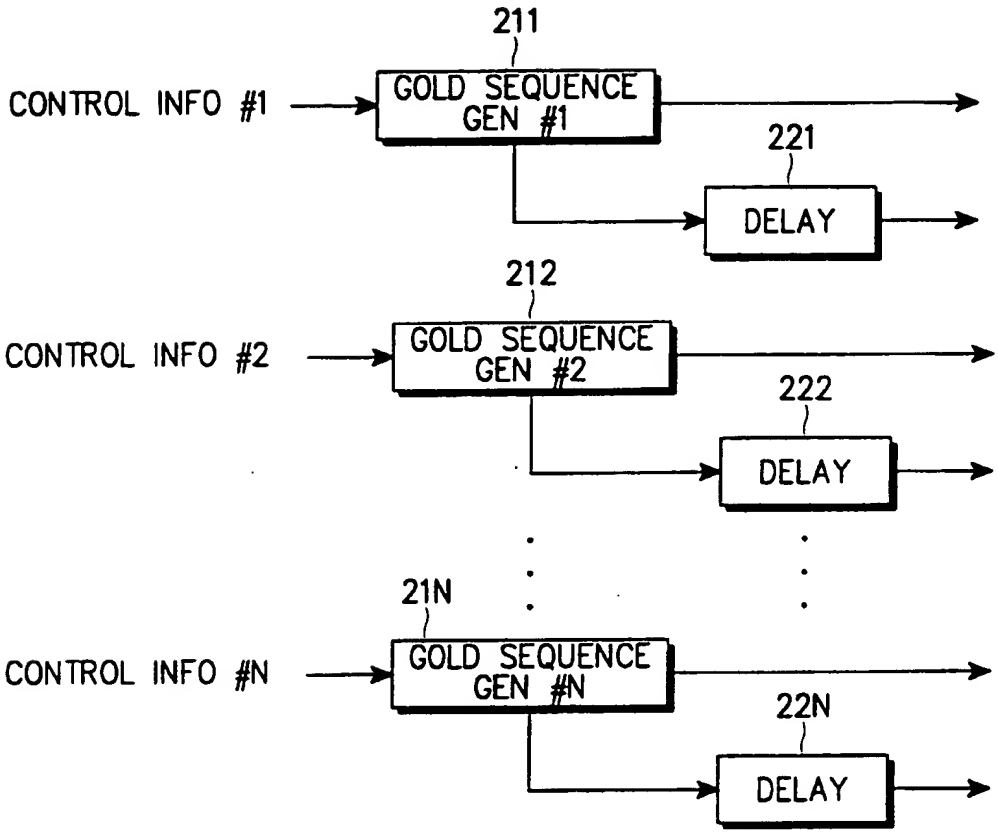

211
CONTROL INFO #1
GOLD SEQUENCE GEN #1
221
DELAY
212
CONTROL INFO #2
GOLD SEQUENCE GEN #2
222
DELAY
21N
CONTROL INFO #N
GOLD SEQUENCE GEN #N
22N
DELAY

FIG. 2

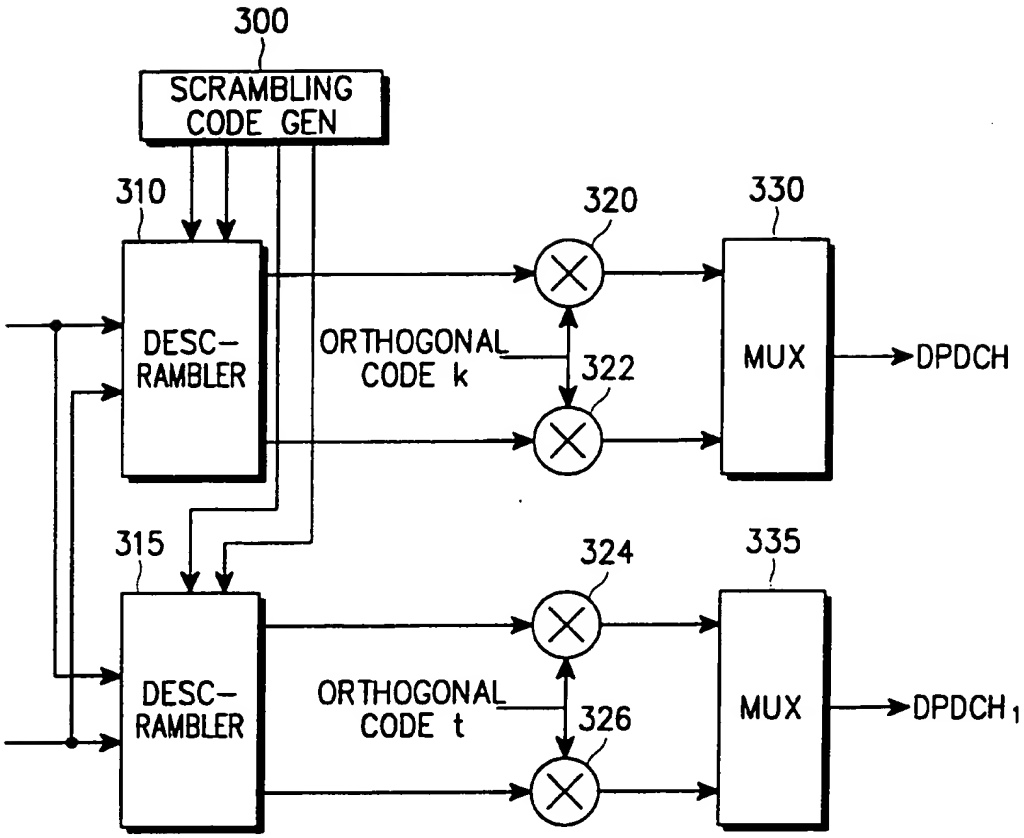

300
SCRAMBLING CODE GEN
310
DESC-RAMBLER
320
330
ORTHOGONAL CODE k
322
MUX
DPDCH
315
DESC-RAMBLER
324
335
ORTHOGONAL CODE t
326
MUX
DPDCH1

FIG. 3

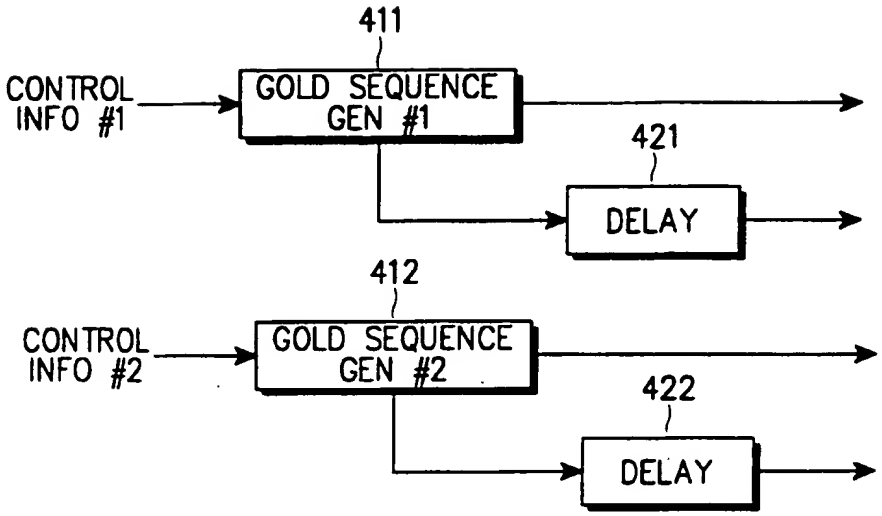

411
CONTROL INFO #1
GOLD SEQUENCE GEN #1
421
DELAY
412
CONTROL INFO #2
GOLD SEQUENCE GEN #2
422
DELAY

FIG. 4

FIG. 5

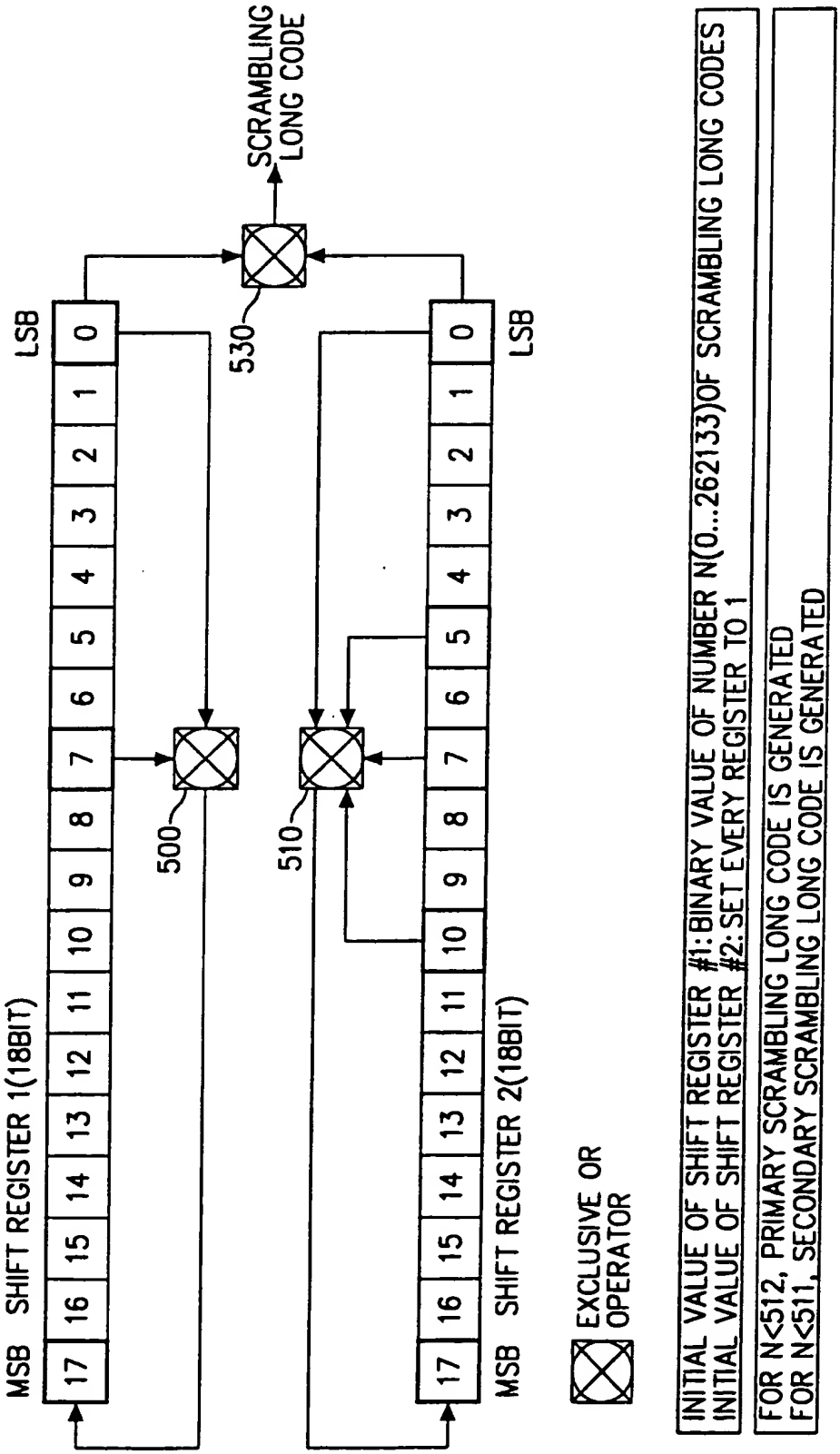
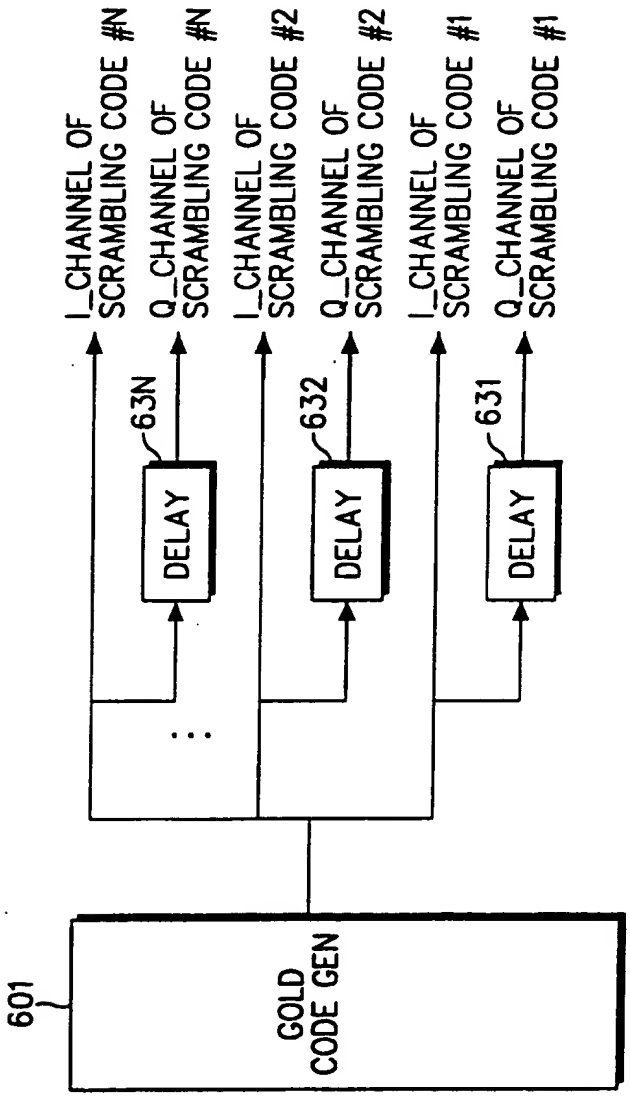

SCRAMBLING LONG CODE
530
LSB
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17
MSB SHIFT REGISTER 1(18BIT)
500
510
LSB
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17
MSB SHIFT REGISTER 2(18BIT)
EXCLUSIVE OR OPERATOR
INITIAL VALUE OF SHIFT REGISTER #1: BINARY VALUE OF NUMBER N(0...262133)OF SCRAMBLING LONG CODES
INITIAL VALUE OF SHIFT REGISTER #2: SET EVERY REGISTER TO 1
FOR N<512, PRIMARY SCRAMBLING LONG CODE IS GENERATED
FOR N<511, SECONDARY SCRAMBLING LONG CODE IS GENERATED

FIG. 6


I_CHANNEL OF SCRAMBLING CODE #N
Q_CHANNEL OF SCRAMBLING CODE #N
I_CHANNEL OF SCRAMBLING CODE #2
Q_CHANNEL OF SCRAMBLING CODE #2
I_CHANNEL OF SCRAMBLING CODE #1
Q_CHANNEL OF SCRAMBLING CODE #1
63N
632
631
DELAY
DELAY
DELAY
601
GOLD CODE GEN

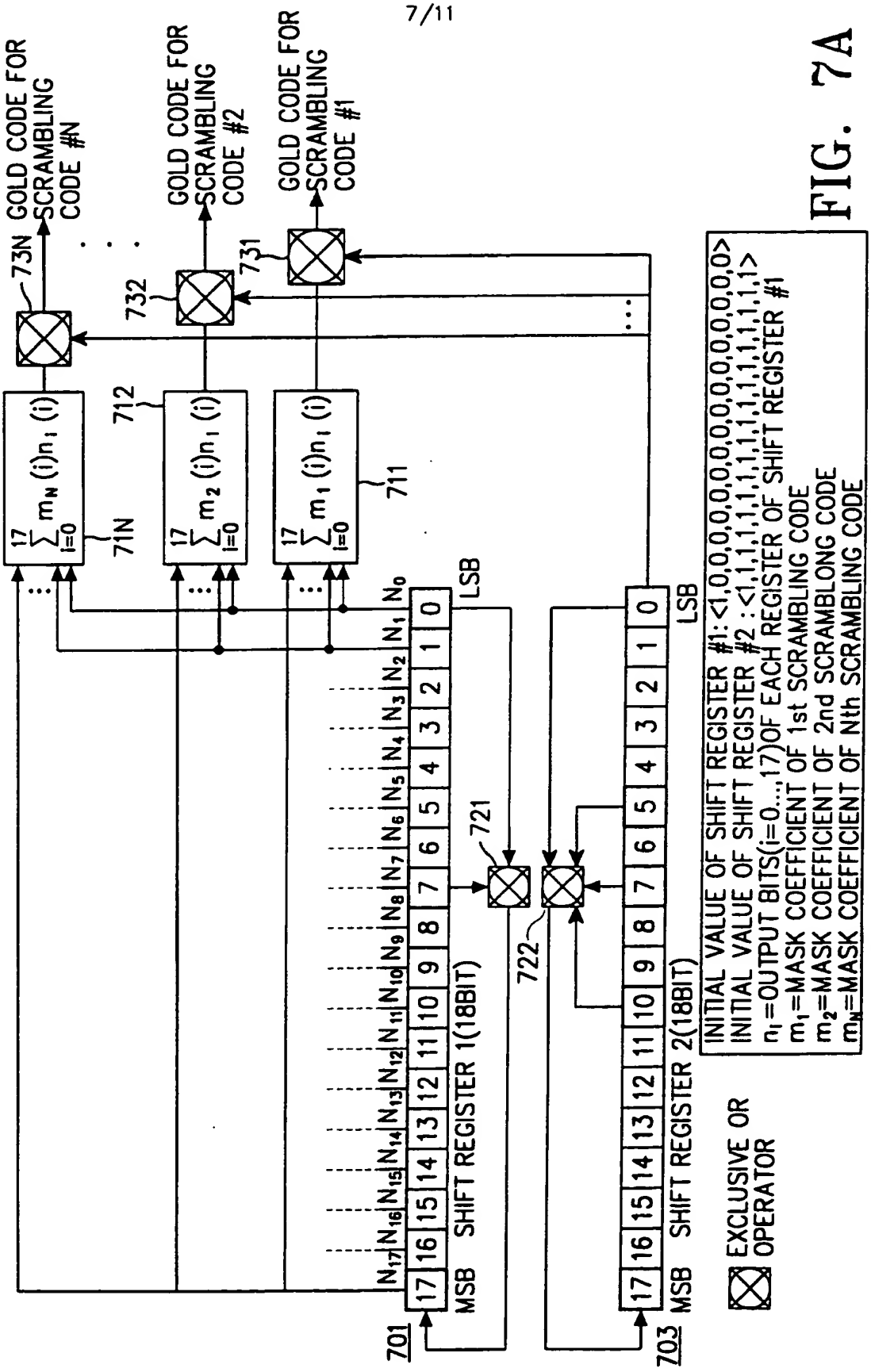

GOLD CODE FOR SCRAMBLING CODE #N
GOLD CODE FOR SCRAMBLING CODE #2
GOLD CODE FOR SCRAMBLING CODE #1
73N
732
731
712
711
71N
721
722
701
703
MSB SHIFT REGISTER 1(18BIT)
MSB SHIFT REGISTER 2(18BIT)
LSB
LSB
INITIAL VALUE OF SHIFT REGISTER #1: <1,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0>
INITIAL VALUE OF SHIFT REGISTER #2 :<1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1>
n1=OUTPUT BITS(i=0...,17)OF EACH REGISTER OF SHIFT REGISTER #1
m1=MASK COEFFICIENT OF 1st SCRAMBLING CODE
m2=MASK COEFFICIENT OF 2nd SCRAMBLONG CODE
mN=MASK COEFFICIENT OF Nth SCRAMBLING CODE
EXCLUSIVE OR OPERATOR

FIG. 7A

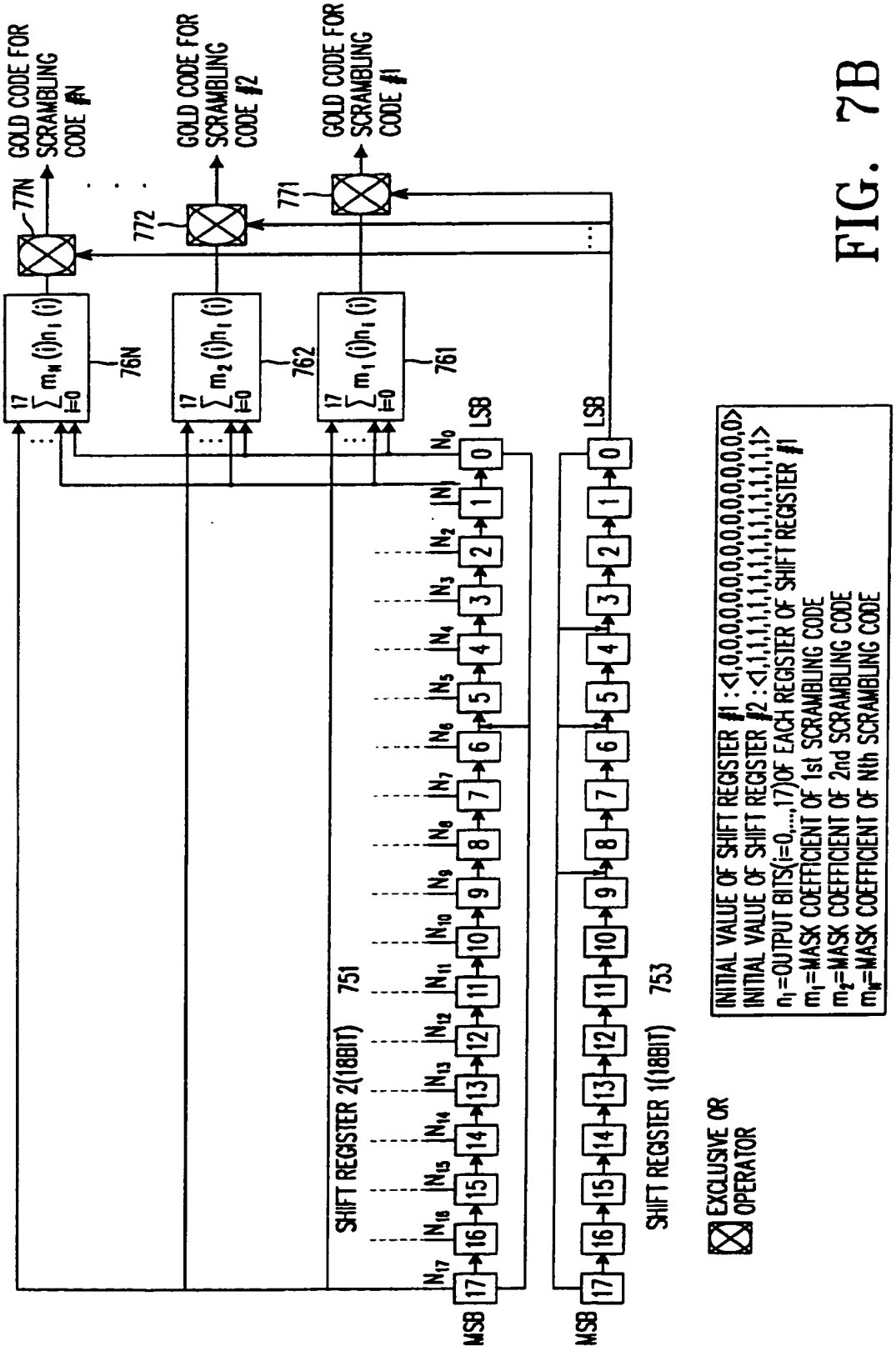

GOLD CODE FOR SCRAMBLING CODE #N
GOLD CODE FOR SCRAMBLING CODE #2
GOLD CODE FOR SCRAMBLING CODE #1
77N
772
771
76N
762
761
LSB
MSB
SHIFT REGISTER 2(18BIT) 751
SHIFT REGISTER 1(18BIT) 753
EXCLUSIVE OR OPERATOR
INITIAL VALUE OF SHIFT REGISTER #1 :<1,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0>
INITIAL VALUE OF SHIFT REGISTER #2 :<1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1>
n_1=OUTPUT BITS(i=0,...,17)OF EACH REGISTER OF SHIFT REGISTER #1
m_1=MASK COEFFICIENT OF 1st SCRAMBLING CODE
m_2=MASK COEFFICIENT OF 2nd SCRAMBLING CODE
m_N=MASK COEFFICIENT OF Nth SCRAMBLING CODE

FIG. 7B

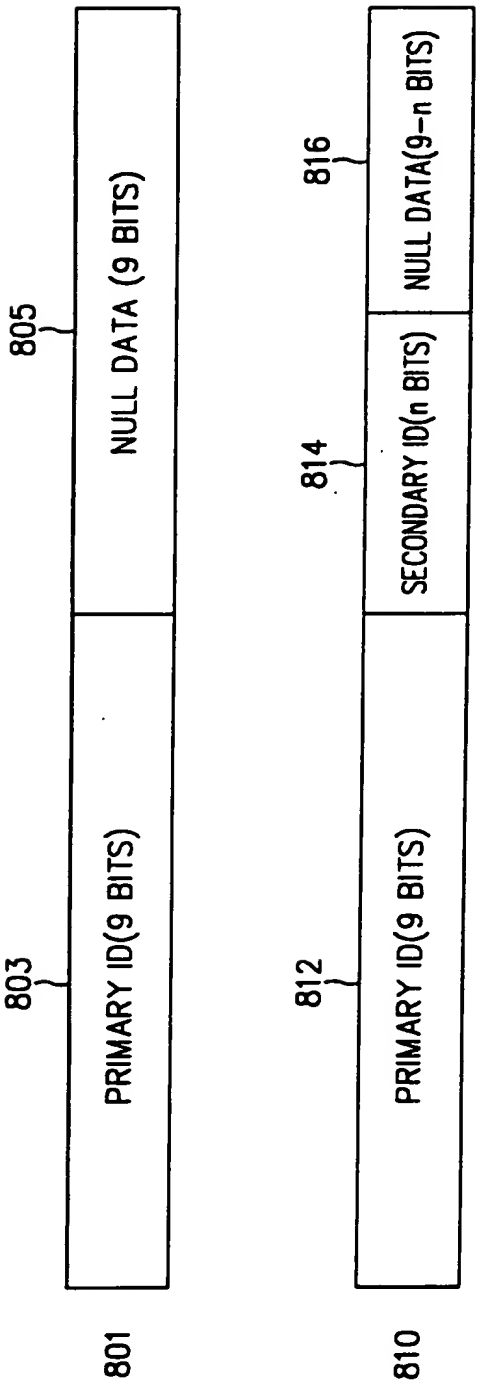

801
PRIMARY ID(9 BITS)
803
NULL DATA (9 BITS)
805
810
PRIMARY ID(9 BITS)
812
SECONDARY ID(n BITS)
814
NULL DATA(9-n BITS)
816

FIG. 8

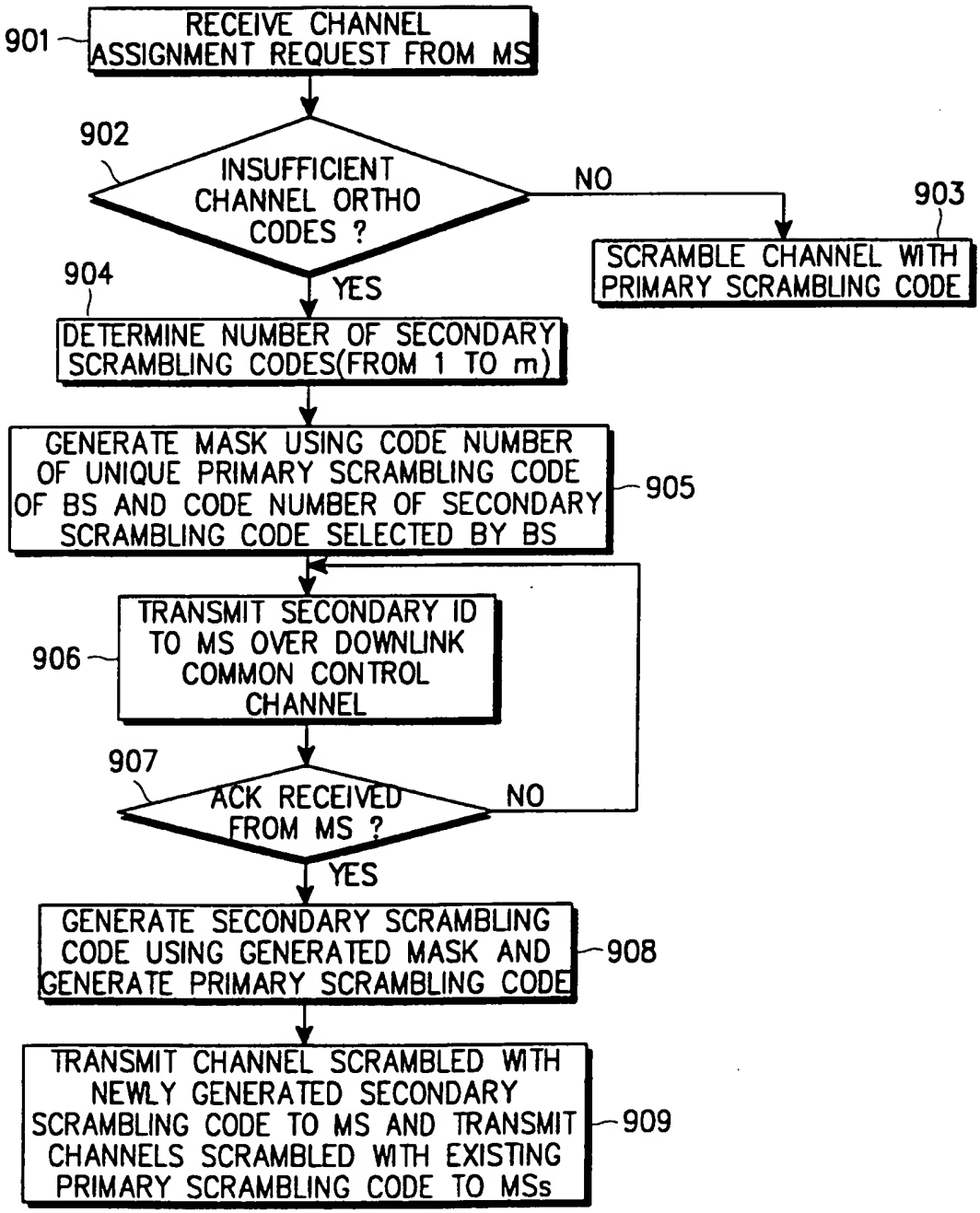

901
RECEIVE CHANNEL ASSIGNMENT REQUEST FROM MS
902
INSUFFICIENT CHANNEL ORTHO CODES ?
NO
903
SCRAMBLE CHANNEL WITH PRIMARY SCRAMBLING CODE
YES
904
DETERMINE NUMBER OF SECONDARY SCRAMBLING CODES(FROM 1 TO m)
GENERATE MASK USING CODE NUMBER OF UNIQUE PRIMARY SCRAMBLING CODE OF BS AND CODE NUMBER OF SECONDARY SCRAMBLING CODE SELECTED BY BS
905
TRANSMIT SECONDARY ID TO MS OVER DOWNLINK COMMON CONTROL CHANNEL
906
907
ACK RECEIVED FROM MS ?
NO
YES
GENERATE SECONDARY SCRAMBLING CODE USING GENERATED MASK AND GENERATE PRIMARY SCRAMBLING CODE
908
TRANSMIT CHANNEL SCRAMBLED WITH NEWLY GENERATED SECONDARY SCRAMBLING CODE TO MS AND TRANSMIT CHANNELS SCRAMBLED WITH EXISTING PRIMARY SCRAMBLING CODE TO MSs
909

FIG. 9

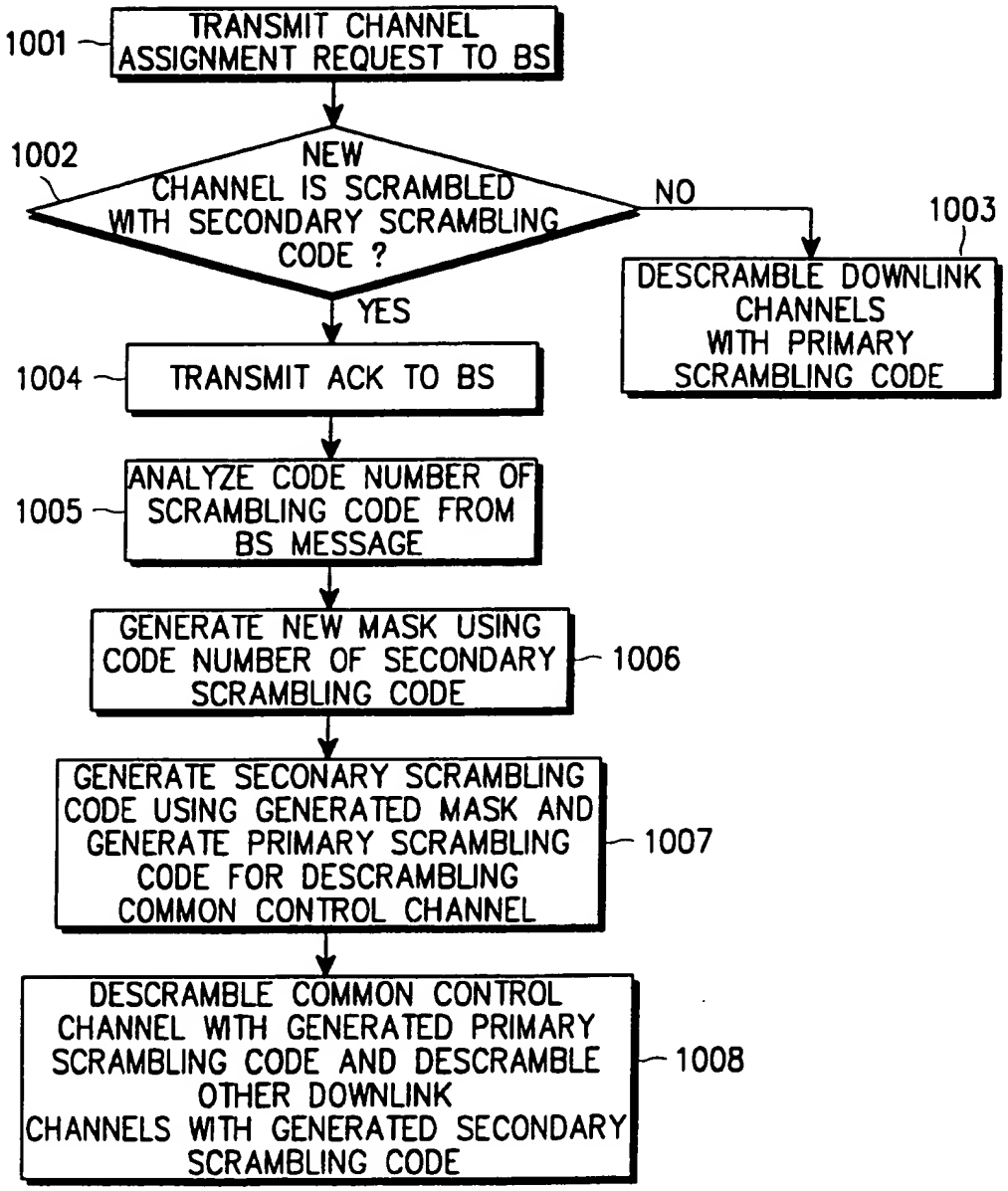

1001
TRANSMIT CHANNEL ASSIGNMENT REQUEST TO BS
1002
NEW CHANNEL IS SCRAMBLED WITH SECONDARY SCRAMBLING CODE ?
NO
1003
DESCRAMBLE DOWNLINK CHANNELS WITH PRIMARY SCRAMBLING CODE
YES
1004
TRANSMIT ACK TO BS
1005
ANALYZE CODE NUMBER OF SCRAMBLING CODE FROM BS MESSAGE
GENERATE NEW MASK USING CODE NUMBER OF SECONDARY SCRAMBLING CODE
1006
GENERATE SECONARY SCRAMBLING CODE USING GENERATED MASK AND GENERATE PRIMARY SCRAMBLING CODE FOR DESCRAMBLING COMMON CONTROL CHANNEL
1007
DESCRAMBLE COMMON CONTROL CHANNEL WITH GENERATED PRIMARY SCRAMBLING CODE AND DESCRAMBLE OTHER DOWNLINK CHANNELS WITH GENERATED SECONDARY SCRAMBLING CODE
1008

FIG. 10

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.
PCT/KR00/00916

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC7 H04Q 7/20

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimun documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC7 H04Q 7/20, H04J 13/00, H04L 9/06

Documentation searched other than minimun documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fileds searched

KOREAN PATENTS AND APPLICATIONS FOR INVENTIONS SINCE 1975

Electronic data base consulted during the intertnational search (name of data base and, where practicable, search trerms used)

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	EP 729,240 (ROKE MANOR RESEARCH) A2, 28 AUGUST 1996	1
A	US 5550809 (ERICSSON INC.) A, 27 AUGUST 1996	1-23

☐ Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C.

☒ See patent family annex.

* Special categories of cited documents:

"A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevence

"E" earlier application or patent but published on or after the international filing date

"L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of citation or other special reason (as specified)

"O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means

"P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention

"X" document of particular relevence; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone

"Y" document of particular relevence; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents,such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art

"&" document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search	Date of mailing of the international search report
11 DECEMBER 2000 (11.12.2000)	13 DECEMBER 2000 (13.12.2000)

Name and mailing address of the ISA/KR	Authorized officer
Korean Industrial Property Office Government Complex-Taejon, Dunsan-dong, So-ku, Taejon Metropolitan City 302-701, Republic of Korea	BAE, Soon Goo
Facsimile No. 82-42-472-7140	Telephone No. 82-42-481-5742

Form PCT/ISA/210 (second sheet) (July 1998)

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

International application No.
PCT/KR00/00916

Patent document cited in search report	Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
EP 729240 A2	28.08.96	GB 9500616 A	01.03.95
US 5550809 A	27.08.96	EP 565506 A2	13.10.93

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